

PODOLYNOVA, V.M.; DOLGOREV, A.V.

Use of indigotine derivatives in analytical chemistry. Series
No.1: Extraction-photometric determination of lithium by means
of diethylglycol ether and tin (II) chloride. Zhur. anal. khim.
20 no.10:1059-1063 '65. (MIRA 1841)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova,
Sverdlovsk.

MAKINA, T.G.; MAKINA, V.R.

Determination of large amounts of copper by differential photometry. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.6:668-670 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Kirova i Ural'skiy lesotekhnicheskii institut, Sverdlovsk.

PODCHAYNOVA, V.N., dotsent, kand. khimicheskikh nauk

Nature and stability of the thiosemicarbaside complex of copper
in aqueous solutions. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ural. politekh. inst.
no.122:120-127 '61. (MIRA 17:12)

CHECHNEVA, A.N.; PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.

Study of the reaction of platinum with 1,4-diphenylthiosemicarbazide. Qualitative detection reaction for platinum. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., khim i khim tekhn. 7 no.5:731-735 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirova.

VOZISOVA, V.F.; PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.

Spectrophotometric study of a compound of germanium with
N,N'-di-(2-hydroxy-5-sulfophenyl)-cyanophormazan. Zhur. anal.
khim. 19 no.5:640-642 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Kirova,
Sverdlovsk.

PODCHAYNOVA, V. N.

The Second All-Union Conference on the Preparation and Analysis of High-Purity Elements, held on 24-28 December 1963 at Gorky State University im. N. I. Lobachevskiy, was sponsored by the Institute of Chemistry of the Gorky State University, the Physicochemical and Technological Department for Inorganic Materials of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Gorky Section of the All-Union Chemical Society im. D. I. Mendeleev. The opening address was made by Academician N. M. Zhavoronkov. Some 90 papers were presented, among them the following:

V. M. Peshkova and co-workers; F. P. Gorbenko and others; V. N. Podchaynova and others. Methods for determining microquantities of Ni in P, Ca in Be compounds, and small quantities of Tl in Sb based materials.

(Zhur. Anal. Khim. 19, No 6 1964 p. 777-79)

L 16599-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ESD-3 RM/JD

S/075/63/018/004/007/015

AUTHOR: Tikhonov, V. N. and Podchaynova, V. N.

60

TITLE: A spectrophotometric study of the peroxide complexes of cerium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 18, no. 4, April 1963, 463-467

TEXT: The authors make a comparative study of the luminous absorption of cerium complexes in pure solutions and in the presence of other rare-earth elements, as well as magnesium. Their purpose was to find the optimum region of the spectrum in which the effect of the indicated elements would be minimal. They delineate portion of the spectrum in which it is necessary to measure the optical density in determining cerium by the peroxide method. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova, Sverdlovsk
(Ural Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1962

Card 1/1

TIKHOVNOV, V.N.; PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.

Spectrophotometric study of peroxide complexes of cerium. Zhur.
anal.khim. 18 no.4:463-467 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. S.M.Kirov Ural Polytechnical Institute, Sverdlovsk.
(Cerium compounds) (Spectrophotometry)

PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.

Using para-anisidine in chemical analysis. Report No.2. Fractional
detection and determination of copper with the help of para-
anisidine. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.94:134-140 '60.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Anisidine) (Copper)

PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.

Colorimetric determination of copper in zinc melts by potassium
thiocyanate. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.94:141-144 '60.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Colorimetry) (Copper)

Podchaynova, V. N.

PAGE 1 BOOK INFORMATION

807/5850

807/9-4-8(11)

Abstracts from USSR. Institut published 1 analytical chemistry journal from V. I. Voznesenskiy. Excessive to analytical chemistry journal. Spectrophotometric and colorimetric analysis of various substances (Spectrophotometric and Colorimetric Methods of Analysis) Moscow, 1974. 212 p. (Continued from issue 8 (11) Extra also inserted. 3,000 copies printed.)

Rep. 212. K. P. Alievskiy, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR. Institute of Publishing House V. M. Kharin, Moscow, 1974. 11 p. (Continued from issue 8 (11) Extra also inserted. 3,000 copies printed.)

Abstracts from USSR. Institut published 1 analytical chemistry journal from V. I. Voznesenskiy. Excessive to analytical chemistry journal. Spectrophotometric and colorimetric analysis of various substances (Spectrophotometric and Colorimetric Methods of Analysis) Moscow, 1974. 212 p. (Continued from issue 8 (11) Extra also inserted. 3,000 copies printed.)

Abstracts from USSR. Institut published 1 analytical chemistry journal from V. I. Voznesenskiy. Excessive to analytical chemistry journal. Spectrophotometric and colorimetric analysis of various substances (Spectrophotometric and Colorimetric Methods of Analysis) Moscow, 1974. 212 p. (Continued from issue 8 (11) Extra also inserted. 3,000 copies printed.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Podchaynova, V. N. Basic Variations of the Kinetic Method of Analysis	102
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	100
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	110
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	115
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	125
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	135
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	141
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	152
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	161
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	169
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	178
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	185
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	198
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	204
Podchaynova, V. N. and E. I. Potvinova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Nitrophenols of Germanium	210

PODCHAYNOVA, V. ^N., Doc Chem Sci -- "Studies in the field of
analytic chemistry of copper." Alma-Ata, 1961. (Kazakh State
U im S. M. Kirov) (KL, 8-61, 230)

- 61 -

PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.; KRYLOVA, N.V.

Determination of copper in metallic lead. Trudy Ural.politekh.
inst. no.96:113-116 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Copper—Analysis) (Lead—Analysis)

PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.

Colorimetric determination of copper in steels and zinc alloys by
means of rubeanic acid. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.96:117-123 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Copper—Analysis) (Steel—Analysis) (Zinc alloys—Analysis)

PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.

Analytical uses of dithiocarbamates. Trudy khim. anal. khim. 11:146-
164 160. (MIRA 13:10)

(Carbamic acid)

PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.; ROSEVA, G.G.

Use of para-anisidine in chemical analysis. Reaction of the copper ion with para-anisidine, and colorimetric determination of copper in nickel and zinc alloys and in colored glasses. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 2 no.3:316-321 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Anisidine) (Copper--Analysis)

KRYLOV, Ye.I.; PATSUK, V.V.; PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.

Structure of sulfur nitride. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim tekhn.
3 no.1:41-44 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra khimii i tekhnologii redkikh elementov Ural'skogo
politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Sulfur nitride)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 283 (USSR) SOV/137-59-1-2154

AUTHOR: Podchaynova, V. N.

TITLE: A Study of the Reaction of the Copper Ion With Thiosemicarbazide
(Izucheniye reaktsii iona medi s tiosemikarbazidom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Komis. po analit. khimii AN SSSR, 1958, Vol 8(11), pp 183-197

ABSTRACT: Thiosemicarbazide (I) forms with Cu^{2+} at pH 7 a blue complex in which two molecules of I correspond to one atom of Cu. This compound is stable in light for two hours and can be heated up to 60°C [without decomposing]. When the Cu^{2+} concentration is $1.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ - $3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mole/liter the color follows the Lambert-Beer law. To 10-20 cc of a solution containing $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ - $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ g/cc Cu^{2+} an excess of 20-40 cc of I solution and 2N H_2SO_4 to the mark are added; the mixture is read on the colorimeter. The relative error is 4%. Ni, Co, and Fe do not impede the determination, neither do small amounts of Au, Ag, or Ru. A procedure for the determination of Cu in Ni, Zn, and Au alloys is adduced. Time required for the analysis is 25-35 min.
P. K.

Card 1/1

PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.

Reaction of copper ion with thiosemicarbazide. Trudy kon.
anal. khim. 8:183-197 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova.
(Semicarbazide) (Copper)

AUTHOR: Podchaynova, V. N.

75-13-2-6/27

TITLE: On the Solubility of Copper and Silver Reinecke Acid Salts (O rastvorimosti tetrarodanodiamminokhromiatov medi i serebra)

PERIODICAL: Zhurna' Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 2, pp. 193-195 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ammonium-tetrathiocyanate-diamine chromate (Reinecke salt) is used to a great extent in analytical chemistry for the proof and determination of a series of metals; so e. g. for the gravimetric and titrimetric determination of copper and for the quantitative determination of mercury, cadmium, and thallium (Refs. 1-6). Though Reinecke salt is since long time known as analytical reagent for many metals data on the solubility of the tetrathiocyanate-diamine chromates of these metals are missing up to now in publications. The knowledge of the solubilities makes, however, possible a better working out of methods for the proof and determination of a series of metals. In the present paper the solubility of the Reinecke salts of

Card 1/4

On the Solubility of Copper and Silver Reinecke Acid
Salts

75-13-2-6/27

copper and silver in water at 15°C is investigated. In the investigation of the copper compound Reinecke salt was used which contained the radioactive chromium-51 (γ -emitter, half-life 225 days). The corresponding silver compound was investigated by means of the radioactive silver isotope (β -emitter, half-life 225 days). The synthesis of the Reinecke salt was carried out according to the method of Kul'berg (Ref. 10).

The Reinecke salt of the univalent copper was precipitated in hydrochloric acid solution; the corresponding silver salt from neutral solution in the case of a small excess of silver nitrate. A great excess of silver nitrate is to be avoided since in this case a precipitation is produced which is difficult to filter. In the investigation of the solubility the fact is taken into account that in the case of an infinite dilution the concentrations of the radioactive and the inactive element are equal (Ref. 11). The low solubility of the Reinecke salt of copper permitted the application of the known equation according to Nerst for the computation of the solubility product.

Card 2/4

On the Solubility of Copper and Silver Reinecke Acid Salts 75-13-2-6/27

The solubility was investigated as follows: The weighed sample of the salt in question was for a long time kept in pure water under constant stirring at 15°C (thermostat!). In the case of copper salt the saturation of the solution was obtained after 10-12 hours, in the case of silver salts after 30-32 hours. The solubility of copper salt was also determined in 0.01 normal hydrochloric acid solution at 15°C. It was found that the solubility of the copper salt in pure water at 15°C ($6.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mol/liter) differs only to a small extent from the solubility in 0.01 normal hydrochloric acid solution ($6.78 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mol/liter). This confirmed the good applicability of the precipitation of small quantities of copper as Reinecke salt from only to a small extent hydrochloric solution. The detection of the results by radiochemical methods by means of the indicators chromium-51 and silver-110 is described precisely.

It was found that the solubility of the Reinecke salts of copper and silver in water at 15°C is reduced with increasing atomic weight of the element. The solubility

Card 3/4

On the Solubility of Copper and Silver Reinecke Acid
Salts

75-13-2-6/27

product of the copper salt at 15°C was computed; it
amounts to mean value of $3.67 \cdot 10^{-9}$.
There are 2 tables and 13 references, 10 of which are
Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova
(Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: October 2, 1956

1. Silver salts--Solubility 2. Copper salts--Solubility
3. Water--Solvent action 4. Radioisotopes--Applications

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Podchaynova, V. N., Ivantsova, M. K. 75-13-3-4/27

TITLE: The Polarographic Characteristic of the Copper Thiosemicarbazide Complex in Sulphuric and Hydrochloric Acid Solutions (Polyarograficheskaya kharakteristika tiosemikarbazidnogo kompleksa medi v sernokislom i solyanokislom rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 3, pp 284-288 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Polarographic methods are successfully employed in the investigation of complex compounds of many cations (Ref 1). The chief condition for the applicability of polarographic methods in the determination of the stability constants of a complex (Ref 2) is the reversibility of the reduction process of ions at a dropping-mercury electrode. In reversible electrode processes the only process taking a slow course is the diffusion of ions to the surface of the electrode. All other stages of the process take a rapid course. The value of the electrode potential depends on the concentration of the ions present near the surface of the electrode. The equation for the cathode wave in reversible processes reads:

Card 1/4

The Polarographic Characteristic of the Copper Thiosemicarbazide Complex in Sulphuric and Hydrochloric Acid Solutions

75-13-3-4/27

$$E = E_{1/2} - \frac{0,059}{n} \log \frac{i}{i_d - i}.$$

In irreversible electrode processes the displacement of the half-wave potential is not directly connected with the stability constants of the complex (Ref 3). The polarographic measurements were made on a visual polarograph of the type UPAN (Ural Branch AS USSR). A saturated calomel electrode served as anode, a dropping-mercury electrode as cathode. Exact details of the determination are given. Experiments showed that the reduction of the bivalent copper ion at a dropping-mercury electrode in 2n H₂SO₄ takes place in one step: $\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2e \rightarrow \text{Cu}^0$. The introduction of thiosemicarbazide into the solution causes a displacement of the half-wave potential to the negative side. This fact indicates the formation of a complex. The half-wave potential of the cathode-wave of the reduction of the copper thiosemicarbazide complex in 2n sulfuric acid amounts to -0,35 to -0,31 V. The investigations showed that the reduction of the copper thiosemicarbazide complex in a sulfuric acid solution belongs to the irreversible processes. Therefore a polarographic determination of

Card 2/4

The Polarographic Characteristic of the Copper
Thiosemicarbazide Complex in Sulphuric and Hydro-
chloric Acid Solutions

75-13-3-4/27

the stability constants of this complex is impossible. The copper thiosemicarbazide complex was also investigated in 1n hydrochloric acid as medium. It became evident that on this occasion the discharge of complex ions takes place in two stages. The half-wave potentials of the cathode-wave for the first stage are -0,02 to -0,04 V, and for the second stage -0,28 to -0,3 V. The second stage of the process is irreversible, therefore the stability constant of the complex cannot be polarographically determined in a hydrochloric acid solution either. A.G. Stromberg furnished valuable indications in relation to the present work. There are 6 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova,
Sverdlovsk (Sverdlovsk, Ural' Polytechnic Institute imeni
S.M. Kirg'v)

Card 3/4

The Polarographic Characteristic of the Copper
Thiosemicarbazide Complex in Sulphuric and Hydrochloric Acid Solutions 75-13-3-4/27

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1956

1. Complex ions--Polarographic analysis

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Podchaynova, V. N., Cnosova, S. P. SOV/75-13-5-5/24

TITLE: Study of the Reaction of Bivalent Copper Ion With Potassium Thiocyanate (Izucheniye reaktsii iona dvukhvalentnoy medi s rodanidom kaliya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 5, pp 535-537 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thiocyanate complexes of copper have often been examined (Refs 1-9). For the quantitative determination of copper, however, only the reaction between thiocyanate ions and Cu^{2+} in an aqueous solution of acetone has been used. In an aqueous solution the black $\text{Cu}(\text{SCN})_2$ is gradually reduced to the white $\text{Cu}(\text{SCN})$ (Ref 1). The authors of the paper under review examined the reaction between Cu^{2+} ions and potassium thiocyanate in an aqueous solution. In order to prevent the reduction of copper, various oxidizing agents were added. Among the oxidizing agents tested, diluted nitric acid ($\text{pH} \sim 3$) proved to be the best, as it reacts with thiocyanate ions without forming colored products. With the increase of concentration of potassium thiocyanate the optical density of the solutions created increases

Card 1/4

SOV/75-13-5-5/24

Study of the Reaction of Bivalent Copper Ion With Potassium Thiocyanate

to a certain degree and then remains constant. An addition of nitric acid even in small quantities effects an increase of the optical density of the solutions. Larger quantities of nitric acid also increase the optical density of solutions when copper is absent, as they react with potassium thiocyanate and form colored products. An addition of 0,12 to 0,5 ml of HNO_3 (1:1),

however, does not change the optical density. Hydrochloric acid does not affect the composition of the complex. Zinc ions, even when amounting to a hundred times the quantity of copper, do not interfere with the formation of the copper-thiocyanate complex. The disturbing effect of iron can be neutralized by means of sodium fluoride. Quantities of up to 0,5 ml of a 1 n solution of NaF in 25 ml of the solution to be tested do not influence the optical density, whereas a large amount of fluoride ions reduce the color intensity. In concentrations of

5 times 10^{-3} to 2,8 times 10^{-2} g Cu per liter the solutions of the copper thiocyanate complex follow Beer's law in case of a surplus of KSCN. The color of the solutions does not change for 35 minutes. Therefore, in low concentrations of copper

Card 2/4

SOV/75-13-5-5/24

Study of the Reaction of Bivalent Copper Ion With Potassium Thiocyanate

this reaction may be used for the photometric determination of copper in a weak solution of nitric acid or hydrochloric acid in the presence of large quantities of zinc and also small amounts of iron.

Metaphosphoric acid was chosen as complex-forming compound in order to prevent the reduction of copper by thiocyanate ions in an aqueous solution. When Cu^{2+} ions and thiocyanate ions are present, a yellow green complex is formed with metaphosphoric acid, which is stable even in the presence of reducing agents. The color of this complex is invariable as to time and corresponds to Beer's law in concentrations of 2,5 times

10^{-3} to 3,5 times 10^{-2} g Cu per liter. The colored phosphate thiocyanate complex of copper can serve for the photometric determination of copper in solutions which contain large amounts of aluminum and zinc and small amounts of iron. The sensitivity of the determination amounts to 2,5 times

10^{-6} to 3,5 times 10^{-5} g Cu per ml, therefore, it is greater than the sensitivity of the determination of copper with ammonia and potassium ferrocyanide. The methods for both de-

Card 3/4

Study of the Reaction of Bivalent Copper Ion With Potassium Thiocyanate SOV/75-13-5-5/24

terminations developed are described in the paper. The determinations are made by means of calibration curves. There are 5 figures and 11 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova, Sverdlovsk (Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1957

Card 4/4

PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.

137-58-4-8668

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 335 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Podchaynova, V.N.

TITLE: On the Fractional and Drop Reaction of the Copper Ion with Ammonium Tetrathiocyanodiamminochromate (K voprosu o drobnoy i kapel'noy reaktsii iona medi s tetrarodanidodiamminokhromiatom ammoniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 69, pp 107-112

ABSTRACT: A method has been developed for the fractional determination of Cu by ammonium tetrathiocyanodiamminochromate (I). Into a test tube containing 0.2-0.5 cc of the hot solution under investigation is placed a few drops of HCl, and 0.1 g hydrazine chloride (II) or hydroxylamine is added, and the whole brought to the boiling point. Then 1 cc 10% I is added dropwise. If Cu ions are present a yellow color will appear. For dropwise determination of Cu, a drop of I and a drop of the solution HCl and II under investigation are placed on a strip of filter paper. If Cu ions are present, an orange-yellow spot will appear. The minimum that can be detected in pure solutions is $2.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ g/liter, while in the presence of cations of the 5 analytic groups it is

Card 1/2

137-58-4-8668

On the Fractional and Drop (cont.)

$5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ g/liter. Cu ions can be detected in steels, Zn, Al, and Ni alloys, ores and slags when $\leq 0.3\%$ Cu is present. 3-4 drops of a mixture of HNO_3 and HCl is applied to the cleansed surface of a specimen of the metal or alloy. After reaction ceases, the solution is transferred to a porcelain crucible and the hole is washed with water. The solution in the crucible is evaporated almost to dryness, and 2-3 drops 1:1 HCl, 3 cc water, and 0.2 g I are added. The whole is heated to the boiling point, and 1-2 cc 10% I is added. When Cu is present, a yellow coloration appears.

K. K.

1. Copper--Determination 2. Ammonium tetrathiocyanodiamminochromate
--Chemical reactions

Card 2/2

PODCHAYNOVA, V. N.

137-33-7-3513

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 527 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Podchaynova, V.N., Mishina, A.G.

TITLE: A New Microchemical Reaction for Copper Ions (Novaya mikrokhimicheskaya reaktsiya na ion medi)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta 1957, Nr 69, pp 113-113

ABSTRACT: A new microchemical reaction for Cu^{2+} employing thiosemicarbazide (I) in H_2SO_4 solution was studied. I combines with Cu^{2+} to form dark blue crystals. When a 0.5% solution of I in 2N H_2SO_4 reacts with sulfate solutions of Cu salts containing $\leq 10^{-4}$ g Cu/cc, a blue tint is all that appears. When the Cu concentration is greater (10^{-2} - 10^{-3} g/cc), a dark blue, fine, crystalline precipitate comes down at once. The coming down of precipitates from more dilute solutions may be promoted by addition of solid, fine-ground K_2SO_4 powder. Ions of Pb, Ag, and Hg act as inhibitors. Centrifugal and crucible methods of analysis for Cu in ores, minerals, and ferrous and nonferrous alloys are proposed. To determine Cu in steels, the Fe has to be bound by NaF. The minimum amount of Cu that can be detected is $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ g/cc. 10 min are required to analyze for Cu.

1. Copper ions - Detection
3. Copper - Determination

2. Copper ions - Chemical Reactions

Card 1/2

K.K.

PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.

137-58-5-11187

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 327 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Podchaynova, V.N.

TITLE: The Employment of Para-anisidine and Potassium Rhodanide in Photocolorimetric Determination of Copper in Metallic Aluminum, Cadmium, Zinc, and Nickel (Kolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye medi v metallicheskom alyuminii, kadmii, tsinke i nikel para-anizidinom i rodanidom kaliya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 69, pp 119-125

ABSTRACT: The process of determination of Cu relies on the formation of a reddish-purple compound of Cu^{2+} with para-anisidine in neutral and slightly acidic media containing rhodanide. The reaction is specific in nature; the color becomes most intense after a period of 15-20 minutes and remains stable for several hours. Sensitivity of the method is 6×10^{-7} g/cc. Oxidizing ions interfere with the process of determination; the presence of not more than 0.1% of Fe^{3+} is permissible. The Cu is preliminarily precipitated in the form of CuS with the aid of CdS suspension. The mixture employed during colorimetric procedures is composed of equal volumes of a 2-N KCNS solution and a 0.2-N solution of

Card 1/2

137-58-5-11187

The Employment of Para-anisidine (cont.)

para-anisidine. The determination is accomplished by means of a photocol-
imeter, as well as by the method of colorimetric titration. The duration of
the process is 40-45 minutes.

P. K.

1. Metals--Analysis
2. Copper--Determination
3. Colorimetry--Applications
4. Para-anisidine--Applications
5. Potassium rhodanide--Applications

Card 2/2

PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.

Solubility of copper and silver salts of Reinecke acid [with
summary in English]. Zhur.anal.khim. 13 no.2:193-195 Mr-Apr '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1.Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S.M. Kirova.
(Reinecke acid) (Copper salts) (Silver salts)

Podchaynova, V.N.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26459.

Author : Podchaynova, V.N., Vereshchagina, N.N.

Inst : Uralsk Polytechnical Institute.

Title : Study of Reaction of Copper Ion with Hydrazide of Isonicotine Acid.

Orig Pub : Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1956, sb. 57, 145 - 155.

Abstract : The solubility of the intracomplex compound of Cu (2+) with hydrazide of isonicotinic acid of the composition $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{ON})_2$ (I) is 0.148 g per lit at 20 to 21°. Assuming a complete dissociation of I in the saturated solution, the authors compute the solubility product of I. Yellow solutions of I follow the law of Lambert - Bär in the range of Cu

Card 1/2

PODCHAYNOVA, V. N.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds, C

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 659

Author: Podchaynova, V. N., Krylov, Ye. I., and Ryabchikov, D. I.

Institution: ~~None~~

Title: On the Valency of Copper in Some Complex Compounds

Original

Periodical: Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, Vol 1, No 3, 406-411

Abstract: The magnetic susceptibility of a number of Cu complexes has been measured at 18° with a view toward establishing the valency of Cu in these complexes. Cu "ditizonat" [Tr. note: diphenyldithiocarbazonate ?] and the thiocyanate of Cu-n-anisidinate obtained by treating a dilute CuSO₄ solution with an excess of p-anisidine [methoxyaniline] (I) and KCNS are diamagnetic (the composition of neither compound has been established), which indicates that they contain Cu. The following complexes are paramagnetic (the numbers in parentheses give the values of μ_{eff} in μ_B calculated from Curie's law): Cu p-anisidinate sulfate obtained by treating a dilute CuSO₄ solution with an

Card 1/2

FROLOV, L.V., inzh.; EPSHTEYN, S.M., inzh.; PODCHEKAYEV, V.A., inzh.

Mesh-reinforced vault sections. Transp. strol. 11 no.10:29-32
0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Escalators) (Tunnels) (Reinforced concrete construction)

PODCHEKO, P.I.

Clinical aspects of a malignant thymoma. Trudy SMI 17:25-29 '63.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kafedry (zav. - prof.
Ye.I. Zaytseva) Smolenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MIL'CHENKO, D.V., gornyy inzh.; ZARUKIN, G.V., gornyy inzh.;
PODCHERNIN, P.K., gornyy inzh.

Operation of main mine pumping systems with small capacity.
sumps. Gor. zhur. no. 11:60-62 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Maslyanskiy rudnik Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata.
(Mine drainage)

PODCHERNOV, F.S. (Kiyev)

Drier for pipes. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.9:25 S '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik Stroitel'nogo upravleniya No.4 tresta
Ukrgezneftestroy.

L 35866-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6020958 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/006/0017/0023

AUTHOR: Samsonov, G. V.; Lapshov, Yu. K.; Podchernyayeva, I. A.;
Fomenko, V. S.; Yerosov, Yu. I.; Dudnik, Ye. M.ORG: Institute of the Problems of Material Science, AN UkrSSR (Institut
problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)TITLE: Production and physical properties of alloys of the W-LaB₆ system

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1966, 17-23

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten base alloy, lanthanum hexaboride containing
~~alloy~~, tungsten boride ~~containing alloy~~, alloy, physical property,
*alloy phase diagram, x-ray diffraction analysis*ABSTRACT: Six tungsten-base alloys containing 1, 3, 5, 10, 30 or
50 mol% lanthanum hexaboride were prepared from alloy powder with a
particle size of 50 μ by hot compacting in an argon atmosphere in
graphite molds coated with boron nitride. ^{metal} It was found that the
reaction of tungsten with lanthanum hexaboride results in decomposition
of the latter and in the formation of W₂B and WB borides. Metallo-
graphic and x-ray diffraction analysis showed that alloys containing
1, 3, or 5% lanthanum hexaboride had a two-phase structure consisting
of tungsten-base solid solution and tungsten boride (W₂B) and a micro-
hardness of 620, 597, and 535 dan/mm², respectively. Alloy with 10%

Card 1/2

L 35866-66

ACC NR: AP6020958

lanthanum hexaboride had a four-phase structure consisting of tungsten-base solid solution, W_2B , WB , and LaB_6 -base phase. Alloys with 30 or 50% lanthanum hexaboride contained two W_2B -base and LaB_6 -base phases. The alloys containing 1, 3, 5 and 10% lanthanum hexaboride have a resistivity at room temperature of 6.9, 17.75, 23.1, and 41.6 kohm·cm, respectively. Small additions of lanthanum hexaboride (about 1 mol%) sharply reduced the work function of tungsten at 1700C. These alloys appear to be promising materials for cathodes working at medium and high temperatures. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 27Dec65/ ORIG REF: 017/ OTH REF: 003
 ATD PRESS: 5036

Card 2/2 *111*

L 4988-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)

ACC NR: AP5025901 IJP(c) JD/ SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/65/035/010/1860/1862
JG/AT/WH

AUTHOR: Paderno, Yu. B.; Fomenko, V. S.; Podchernyayeva, I. A.;
Makarenko, G. N. 44,55 63 23

ORG: Institute for the Study of Problems of Material Sciences, AN SSSR
Kiev (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Thermionic emission from CeC_2 44,55 21,44,55

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 10, 1965, 1860-1862

TOPIC TAGS: thermionic emission, rare earth metal, cerium carbide,
carbide, cathode, cerium bicarbide 27 27

ABSTRACT: The thermal emission properties of CeC_2 , whose electronic structure resembles that of ThC_2 (which is known to be a good emitter) have been investigated in the temperature range of 1200—1770K, in view of the possible use of the material for the production of efficient cathodes. The methods and instrumental setup used for the experiments were described in an earlier work (Samsanov, G. V., V. S. Fomenko, V. N. Paderno, and B. M. Rud'. Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, 2, 730, 1964). Suspended in absolute alcohol, the carbide was deposited onto a tantalum substrate upon which it formed a 0.2—0.3-mm-thick layer. To prevent oxidation, the deposition did not last more than three

Card 1/2

L 4988-66

ACC NR: AP5025901

minutes. The measurements of the work function taken during the activation process showed a minimum of 2.49 ev at 1380K, which value remained unchanged until 1520K, when an insignificant increase could be observed. At any given fixed temperature, the stationary value of the work function was attained rapidly when the cathode temperature was high. The good emission properties of CeC_2 are indicated by its fast activation, with the work function changing from 3.20 to 2.49 ev in the temperature range of 1220—1380K. The maximum current density actually measured was 3 amp/cm² at a cathode temperature of 1700K, but a rough extrapolation leads to a value of 17 amp/cm² at 2300K. The authors hope that studies of other rare-earth metal² carbides may help to explain the influence of the electronic structure on the emission properties of materials. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [ZL]

SUB CODE: EM, IC/ SUBM DATE: 05Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

ATD PRESS: 4/31

BC
Card 2/2

L 16805-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) LJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6003370 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/001/0128/0132

AUTHOR: Samsonov, G.V.; Podchernyayeva, I.A.

39

B

ORG: Institute of Materials Science Problems, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR
(Institut problem materialovedeniya Akademii nauk UkrSSR)

TITLE: On the emissive properties of alkaline earth oxides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 1, 1966, 128-132

TOPIC TAGS: alkaline earth oxide, work function, transition metal, electron structure

ABSTRACT: The thermoemissive and certain other physical properties (melting point, forbidden gap width) of alkaline earth oxides are discussed. It is shown that all these properties are determined by the distribution of the valence electrons of the metal between the oxygen atoms (with the formation of s^2p^6 configurations), and by hybrid sp states and d states (for alkaline earth metals). The thermoemissive properties of oxide cathodes consisting of a film of alkaline earth oxide on a transition metal backing are considered, and it is shown that the work function in thermoemission is determined by the nature of the interaction between the oxide and the metal of the backing. It was found that the conditions for a low work function of an oxide cathode are a maximum

Card 1/2

UDC 546.422-31:537.581

L. 16805-68

ACC NR: AP6003370

probability of formation of a high statistical weight of d^5 electron configurations by the transition metal atoms of the backing at a simultaneous moderate concentration of collectivized electrons, and also a maximum transfer of s electrons of the alkaline earth metal to d states and their minimum binding in hybrid sp configurations. These conditions suggest ways of further improving oxide cathodes. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 12Jul65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 inc

L 06579-67

EWI(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6029821

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/008/1454/1459

AUTHOR: Samsonov, G. V.; Lapshov, Yu. K.; Podchernyayeva, I. A.; Fomenko, V. S.; Yerosov, Yu. I.; Dudnik, Ye. M.

ORG: Institute of Material Science Problems, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya akademii nauk UKR-SSR)

TITLE: Some physical properties of the W-LaB₆ alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 1454-1459

TOPIC TAGS: solid mechanical property, tungsten, boron, lanthanum, x ray, alloy, phase composition, phase diagram

ABSTRACT: The phase composition of several W-LaB₆ alloys (1-50 mole % LaB₆) was studied by x ray technique. Microhardness, specific electrical resistivity in 293°-1273°K range, and thermal emission parameters and emanation coefficients in the 1200-1950°K range were determined for various W-LaB₆ alloys. The alloy samples were prepared by hot pressing of suitable W+LaB₆ mixture in an argon atmosphere. The x ray analyses were made with a URS-501M apparatus provided with CuKα-emission source. It was found that during the interaction between W and LaB₆ there occurs a simultaneous formation of two borides, W₂B and WB, and a decomposition of LaB₆. These processes were accompanied by an increase in the specific electrical resistivity of the samples. It was also

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.3-19-78-654'271

L 06579-67

ACC NR: AP6029821

found that an addition of as little as 1 mole % LaB_6 to W results in a sharp decline in the samples work function. This effect is explained in terms of the declining statical weight of the stable d^5 - configurations in the tungsten atoms leading, in turn, to an easy thermal excitation of the metals' non-localized electrons. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,20/SUBM DATE: 21Jul65/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

SOKOLOV, M.I.; PODCHERNYAYEVA, R.Ya.; MEN'SHIKH, L.K.

Transmission of genetic characters with the aid of ribonucleic acid isolated from influenza viruses. Vop. virus. 10 no.2:139-142 Mr-Apr '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

PODCHERNYAYEVA, R.Ya.; SOKOLOV, M.I.

Hybridization of influenza viruses. Report No.2: Change in
the properties of hybrids of influenza viruses. Vop. virus
no.6:697-701 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SOKOLOV, M.I.; PODCHERNYAYEVA, R.Ya.; DAVYDOVA, A.A.

Hybridization of influenza viruses. Report no.1: Methods and
conditions for obtaining influenza virus hybrids. Vop. virus.
8 no.5:547-553 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SOKOLOV, M.I., PODCHERNYAYEVA, R.YA.

"Experimental data on hybridization of influenza viruses."

Report submitted to the Intl. Congress for Microbiology
Montreal, Canada 19-25 Aug 1962

PODCHESOV, E.N.; STROYNOVSKIY, V.V.; VSTAVSKIY, L.I.; KURASOV, D.A.;
CHUMAKOV, V.N.; SOROKIN, V.M., inzh., retsenzent; MAKSIMOV,
N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Maintenance and repair of ChS2 and ChS3 electric locomotives;
work practices in the "Oktiabr'" repair shop of the Southern
Railroad] Obsluzhivanie i remont elektrovozov CHS3; opyt kol-
lektiva depo "Oktiabr'" IUzhnoi zheleznoi dorogi. Moskva,
Transport, 1964. 99 p. (MIRA 17:4)

KATKOV, Yu.D.; PODCHESOV, E.N.; STROYNOVSKIY, V.V.; ZOZULYA, S.Ya.; mashinist-instruktor; KURAPOV, V.P., mashinist; BOGDANOV, V.I., mashinist; PORTYANKO, V.G., mashinist.

One more circuit for the antislippage protection of VI23 electric locomotives. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 4 no.11:19-21 N '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Mashinist-instruktor lokomotivnogo depo "Oktyabr'" Yuzhnoy dorogi (for Katkov). 2. Nachal'nik sluzhby lokomotivnogo khozyaystva Yuzhnoy dorogi (for Podchesov). 3. Glavnyy inzhener depo "Oktyabr'" Yuzhnoy dorogi (for Stroynovskiy).
(Electric locomotives)

Podchishalova, P. A.

77.021.113
 The Influence of Concentration of Bromide and Hydroxyl Ions on the Photographic Properties of Emulsions. A. V. BORIN, Z. I. GRATSANSKAYA and R. A. PODCHISHCHALOVA. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.*, 1953, 26, 708-720. — Increasing the surface equivalent concentration of potassium bromide at the beginning of physical ripening retards fog formation during chemical ripening without increasing the ultimate dimensions of the crystals. Active centres that take part in forming the photographic properties of emulsions consist of silver and silver sulphide and are formed during physical ripening. The concentration of bromide and hydroxyl ions at the beginning of chemical ripening exerts a specific influence on gamma, the higher the concentration the higher the gamma. The stability of emulsions on long storage is determined by the concentration of bromide and hydroxyl ions in the emulsion at the time of application to a base.
 Chem. Abs.

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PODCHISHCHALOVA, R. A.

U S S R .

The influence of concentration of bromide and hydroxyl ions on the photographic properties of emulsions. A. V. Borin, Z. I. Gratsianskaya, and R. A. Podchishchalova. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26, 699 (1953) (Russian translation). See *C.A.* 48, 2499.

H. L. H.

PODCHISHCHALOVA, R.N.

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Photography

The influence of concentration of bromide and hydroxyl ions on the photographic properties of emulsions. ^{Kaplan} Borin, G.I., Gratsianskaya, and ⁽³⁾ ~~V. N. B.~~ ⁴ ~~V. N. B.~~ (Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 26, 708-20 (1953)).—Increasing the surface equiv. concn. of KBr at the beginning of phys. ripening retards fog formation during chem. ripening without increasing the ultimate dimensions of the crystals. Active centers that take part in forming the photographic properties of emulsions consist of Ag and Ag₂S and are formed during phys. ripening. The concn. of bromide and hydroxyl ions at the beginning of chem. ripening exerts a specific influence on gamma, the higher the concn. the higher the gamma. The stability of emulsions on long storage is detd. by the concn. of bromide and hydroxyl ions in the emulsion at the time of application to a base. V. N. B.

PODCHISHCHALOVA, R. A.

USSR/ Chemistry - Photographic

"The Influence of the Concentration of Fromine Ions and Hydroxyl Ions on the Photographic Properties of an Emulsion," A. V. Porin, Z. I. Gratsianskaya and R. A. Podchishchalova

Zhur Prik Khim, Vol 26, No 7, pp 708-720

Raising the concn of KBr above the equiv prevents haze formation during chemical development. The centers that are formed during phys ripening participate in the formation of photographic properties of the emulsion. A change in the conc of Br and OH ions at the start of chem development has a significant effect on the contrast coef. As the concn of the above ions increases, the contrast coef grows. Raising the concn of Br ions at the start of chem development improves the sensitizing effect of dyestuff in the emulsion. Observed the disappearance of the desensitizing action of H-ions on the light-sensitive layer that is optically sensitized with disubstituted thiocarbocyanine Dyes.

271T23

PODCHISHCHALOVA, R. N.

Feb 1964
graphic arts

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③

2144* Influence of the Concentration of Bromine and Hydroxyl Ions on the Photographic Properties of the Emulsion. (Russian.) A. V. Borin, Z. I. Gratsianskaya, and R.

A. Podchishchalova, Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii, v. 26, no. 7, July 1963, p. 708-720.

The nature of the change of photographic properties on the dry emulsion film after lengthy storage is determined by a concentration of bromine ions in the emulsion. Tables, graphs, 20 ref.

BORIS, A.V.; GRATSIANSKAYA, Z.I.; PODCHISHCHALOVA, R.A.

Effect of the concentration of bromine and hydroxyl ions on photographic properties of emulsion. *Zhur.prikl.khim.* 26 no.7:708-720 J1 '53.

(MLBA 6:7)

(Photographic emulsions)

PODCHUFAROV, B.M.; kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; CHUKANOV, N.M., assistant

Representation of the given law of air pressure in the working
flow space of variable volume. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr.
no.11/12:209-217 '58. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut.
(Pneumatic machinery)

PODCHUFAROV, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Motion of an ideal model of a cyclic automatic control system having
two degrees of freedom. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.7:3-8
'59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut.
(Automatic control--Models)

PODCHUFAROV, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Dynamics of cyclic automatic control with a minor cycle time.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.12:151-161 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut.
(Automatic control)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039717

S/0115/64/000/004/0030/0042

AUTHORS: Podchufarov, B. M. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent);
Chekmazov, V. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: On stationary state stability in a pneumatic servomechanism

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, v. 4, 1964, 30-42

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic servomechanism, power cylinder, pneumatic drive, momentum conservation laws, piston, valve, neutral state, stability criterion

ABSTRACT: The stability of the neutral (stationary) state in a pneumatic servomechanism (control signal $f(t) = 0$) was analyzed by considering the characteristic features of the flow processes in the power cylinder of the pneumatic drive. The mass and momentum conservation laws inside each compartment of the cylinder as well as the equations of motion for the piston and the valve were written, and the neutral state of the servomechanism was defined by $dF/dt = 0$ (F = pressure p , specific weight γ , piston and valve coordinate X, x) and $d^2X/dt = d^2x/dt = 0$. A linear model was selected for the pneumatic system, and the stabili-

Card 1/2

PODCHUFAROV, B.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; CHEKMAZOV, V.I., inzh.

Stability of the steady state of a pneumatic servomechanism. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no. 4:30-42 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut.

PODCHIFAROV, B.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Some problems in the theory of pneumatic servomechanisms taking into consideration the heat exchange in working drive hollows and piping. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.6:134-146 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Tul'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

PODCHUFAROV, B.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Energy potentialities of pneumatic drives used in automatic control systems. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.9:99-109 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Tul'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.

PODCHUFAROV, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Dynamics of cyclic automatic control. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr.
no.8:42-51 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut.
(Automatic control)

PODCHUFAROV, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Dynamics of the cyclic automatic control of a machine having a
movable foundation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.6:84-94
'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4043312

S/0145/64/000/006/0134/0146

AUTHOR: Podchufarov, B. M. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Some problems of the theory of compressed air servomechanisms in calculating the heat exchange in piping and the operating chambers of a drive

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1964, 134-146

TOPIC TAGS: servomechanism, compressed air servomechanism, compressed air drive, pneumatic servounit theory, heat exchange, servomechanism power characteristic, servomechanism mechanical characteristic, servomechanism stability boundary, control system, pneumatic control system, automation

ABSTRACT: The author considers a dynamic model of a compressed air drive and a compressed air servounit, and includes in his calculations the exchange of heat between the working medium and the walls of the piping or drive chambers. Hitherto ignored in theoretical studies, the effect of heat exchange is calculated and plotted in relation to the mechanical and power characteristics of a drive, as well as to the distribution of planes of parameters D-W (quality-volume) and D-M (quality-reduced piston mass) in the stability-instability area. Stability boundaries under assigned conditions (gas temperature in receiver 800K, wall area 15cm², piston area 3.14 cm², W=2.54 cm³, M=0.345·10⁻³)

Card

1/2

3-2 PODCHUFAROV, B. M.

30321

S/145/61/000/008/001/005
D262/D304

16,8000 (1031, 1132, 1329)

AUTHOR:

Podchufarov, B. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent

TITLE:

Dynamics of cyclic automation

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavendeniy. Mashino-
stroyeniye, no. 8, 1961, 42-51

TEXT: The purpose of this study is to examine the ideal dynamic model of cyclic automation as a closed dynamic system, and to obtain approximate recurrence relations which allow, with sufficient accuracy, to calculate and construct the transitional operating conditions at the multiple repetitions of cycles. The differential equation of the motion of automation is given in the form:

$$d\left(\frac{Mv^2}{2}\right) + \sum_{v=1}^n \frac{1}{\eta_v} d\left(\frac{M_v i^2 v_x^2}{2}\right) + \sum_{v=1}^n \frac{1}{\eta_v} d\left(\frac{M_v i^2 v_y^2}{2}\right) =$$

Card 1/4

30321

S/145/61/000/008/001/005
D262/D304

Dynamics of cyclic automation

$$= \left(F + \sum_{v=1}^n \frac{i_{vx}}{\eta_v} F_{vx} + \sum_{v=1}^n \frac{i_{vy}}{\eta_v} F_{vy} \right) dx \quad (1)$$

where: M - mass of the leading element; M_v - mass of the driven element v ; X - coordinate of the leading element; V - projection of the leading element velocity on axis OX ; i_{vx} and i_{vy} - gear ratios from the leading element to the driven element v : ✓

$$i_{vx} = \frac{V_{vx}}{V} = f_{v,1}(X) \quad (2)$$

$$i_{vy} = \frac{V_{vy}}{V} = f_{v,2}(X) \quad (3)$$

Card 2/4

30321

S/145/61/000/008/001/005
D262/D304

Dynamics of cyclic automation

(V_{vx} and V_{vy} are projections of the driven element v velocity on axes OX and OY respectively);

$$m_v = \frac{R_{vx}}{R_v} i_{vx} + \frac{R_{vy}}{R_v} i_{vy} = \varphi_v (x) \quad (4)$$

R_v - projection on axis OX of the resultant reactions of bonds applied to the leading element at presence of the driven element v ; R_{vx} - projection on axis OX of the resultant reactions of bonds applied to the element v ; R_{vy} - projection on axis OY of the resultant reactions of bonds applied to the element v ; F - projection of the resultant internal forces applied to the leading element on axis OX; F_{vx} and F_{vy} - projection of the resultant internal forces, applied to the driven element v , on axes OX and OY respectively; n - number of driven elements. The recurrence rela-

Card 3/4

PODCHUPAROV, Fedor Mikhaylovich

[Tula Communists during the preparation of the mass collective-farm movement] Tul'skie kommunisty v period podgotovki massovogo kol'khoznoho dvizheniia, 1924-1929 gg. Tula. Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 130 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Tula Province--Collective farms)

PODCHUFAROV, I. I.

4 Oct 1947

~~USSR/Min*E 1947 - Economic~~ 7317-
~~Petroleum Industry~~ 4203-0100
~~Legislation~~ 3122-0460

"137. Concerning the Collegium of the Main Administration for Construction of Enterprises of the Petroleum and Gas Industries (Olavneftgasstroy) of the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR" 1/2 p

"Sobremeniye Postanovleniy Sovmin SSSR" No 7

Decree No 3010, 27 Aug 1947, confirms the following members of the Collegium of the Olavneftgasstroy: Chairman L. B. Safraz'yan, V. I. Papirovskiy, V. A. Pachkin, I. I. Podchufarov, A. K. Knorre, A. S. Shchekanenko, M. M. Dashilov, S. M. Blank, M. F. Yudin. Complete.

10083

LC

~~PODCHUFAROV~~

Preparing for the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the
Soviet Union. Transp. stroi. 8 no.10:1-3 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Zamestitel' Ministra transportnogo stroitel'stva.
(Railroads--Construction)

PODCHUYAROV, I. I.

Shift to the shortened workday and reorganization of wages in organizations of the Ministry of Construction for the Transportation Industry. Transp. stroi. 10 no.9:1-3 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Zamestitel' ministra transportnogo stroitel'stva.
(Hours of labor) (Wages)
(Transportation—Building and structures)

BEREZHNIOY, Yu.N. Prinimali uchastiye: PODCHUFAROV, I.I.; KOTSEN, Ye.G.;
MISYUTIN, D.K.; DOBSHITS, M.L., otv. za vypusk; GUSEV, K.M.,
tekhn. red.

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sbornik o molodykh stroiteliakh transporta. Moskva, Orgtransstroi,
1961. 177 p. (MIRA 14:11)

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GUTKOVSKIY, V. A., kand. tekhn. nauk (Gomel'); PODCHUFAROV, M. S. (Gomel')

Shift systems in the operation of locomotives. Zhel. dor. transp.
45 no.1:76-77 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby lokomotivnogo khozyaystva Belorusskoy
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(White Russia---Locomotives)

SYTSKO, P.A.; GUTKOVSKIY, V.A.; PODCHUFAROV, M.S.; BULANKOV, L.V.
inzh., retsenzent; MAMCHENKO, V.P., inzh., red.;
DROZDOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Shift crew method in the operation of locomotives;
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zheldorizdat, 1963. 56 p. (MIRA 16:12)
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1. Nachal'nik slushby lokomotivnogo khozyaystva, g. Minsk.
(Railroads--Repair shops)

ZUYEV, Yu.S.; POSTOVSKAYA, A.F.; PODCHUFAROVA, G.M.

Role of light in the light and ozone aging of rubber. (MIRA 16:8)
Kauch. i rez. 22 no.7:14-17 J1 '63.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber-Testing)

PODCHUFAROVA, G. M., SHLYK, A. A., and KALER, V. L. (USSR)

"Prochlorophyllide in the Green Plant."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

SHLYK, A.A.; KALER, V.L.; PODCHUFAROVA, G.M.

Study of protochlorophyllide accumulation and transformation in green plants by radiochromatography with a carrier. *Biokhimiia* 26 no.2:259-265 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratory of Biophysics and Isotopes, Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian S.S.R., Minsk. (CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)
(CHLOROPHYLL)
(CARBON---ISOTOPES)

L 14418-63

EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFTTC/ASD Pr-4/Ps-4/

Pc-4 RM/WW/JD

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7.6

AUTHOR: Zayev, Yu. S.; Postovskaya, A. F.; Podchufarova, G. M.

TITLE: Role of light in the ozone-light-induced cracking of vulcanizates

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 7, 1963, 14-17

TOPIC TAGS: light aging, ozone cracking, ozone-light-induced cracking, light-activated ozone cracking, light activation, antioxidant, antiozonant, photosensitizer, sodium butadiene rubber, chloroprene rubber, butadiene-styrene rubber, natural rubber, SKB, neoprene W, SKS-30 ARK, light filter, conditional static modulus, photooxidation, molecule mobility, nickel diethyldithiocarbamate

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the causes of the activating effect of light on ozone cracking of vulcanizates, a comparative study of light aging, ozone cracking, and cracking produced by light and ozone simultaneously (LOC) was undertaken. Experiments were conducted with sodium butadiene (SKB), chloroprene (neoprene W), butadiene-styrene (SKS-30 ARK), and natural rubber containing various antioxidants, photosensitizers, and light-filtering substances. The effect of light aging was determined from the change in the conditional static

Card 1/2

L 14418-63

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modulus of undeformed vulcanizates. Resistance to ozone cracking and LOC was determined from data on the time elapsed at the onset of cracks and the failure of vulcanizates at 15% elongation. The results of the study, presented in the form of tables, indicate that the activating effect of light on LOC is due both to photooxidation and to an increase in the mobility of degraded rubber molecules. The resistance of vulcanizates to LOC can be improved by retarding oxidation with antioxidants, antiozonants, and "anti-light-aging agents," by suppressing the photosensitizing effect of ingredients, and by checking the adverse effect of strong light absorbers with such substances as nickel diethyldithiocarbamate. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti:
(Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry)

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Card 2/2

SHLYK, A.A.; KALIN, V.L.; PODCHUFAROVA, G.M.

Protochlorophyllide in green leaves exposed to light.
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g.Minsk. Predstavleno akad. A.P.Vinogradovym.
(Chlorophyll)
(Plants, Effect of light on)

ROKOTYAN, Ye.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; ZHUKEVICH-STOSHA, Ye.A.;
SOLOV'YEV, O.P.; LYAMIN, G.N.; SAPOZHNIKOV, A.Ya.; LIPUKHIN,
V.A.; KOGOS, A.M.; ISTOMIN, A.V., retsenzent; KARPMAN, M.A.,
nauchn. red.; PODCHUFAROVA, S.I., red.; KOGAN, F.L., tekhn.
red.

[Modern rolling mills abroad] Sovremennye prokatnye stany
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1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy in-
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1. I. dermatovenerologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství
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PODDANY, V.

6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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stanice Středočeského kraje, mikrobiologické
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Paluch, M.D.).